

# The Daily Gazetteer

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4. 1739.

No. 1336.

*Cypros, mentitque tela  
Anfens, atque ora sono discordia signant — VIRG.*



**I**F the Industry of the Writers on the Side of Faction, and their artful Pretensions to Virtue and Patriotism be considered, 'tis rather to be wondered, that they had not corrupted the whole People, than that they had only deluded a Part of them. For such is the attractive Quality of Fiction, that even the bare Appearance of it is generally cherish'd and rever'd.

But tho' the Power thus ascribed to even the Appearance of that enchanting Goddess, be admitted as a Plea in favour of the Deluded, yet when once this delusory Garb is laid aside, and the Impostors appear in their native Colours, and are detected, so far should those that had been imposed upon by them, be from persisting in their Delusion, or continuing an ill-judg'd Dilection for their Deluders, that, with the honest Pidgeons in the Fable, they caught, One and all, to join in driving the incendiary, imposing Jack down from the Dovecote. They ought, with the Greeks, who were for a Time imposed upon by some Trojan that had fought in Grecian Armour, to treat these disguised Patriots with that severe Justice that all Hypocrites should be.

If in Private Life Hypocrisy be in its Nature so detestable as scarce ever to be pardon'd, how rigorously should it be treated when 'tis wore with a View of unhinging National Settlements, and creating universal Discontent and Confusion?

Could I suppose that there is at this time one Man in the Nation, who has not from the Light of his own Reflections seen into the Hypocrisy of the incendiary Declamations of our Days, I would be at the Pains of pointing out from their own Voluminous Works, so many Irrefragable Proofs of their Double-dealing, as must convince the most incredulous; but I cannot think so meanly of my Countrymen, as to suppose any of the unprejudic'd amongst them, unacquainted with the Drift and Designs of the Weekly Demagogues, I shall at present animadvert only on the Intrepid Caleb's last Production, wherein he has spread the Varnish so very thin, that 'tis impossible to mistake the Man, or the Goal he drives to.

Far from inveighing against those that perfidiously seek to strengthen themselves by many Alliances, in order to smite us with the greater Certainty; far from joining, and wishing his Prince the Success due to his Virtues, and from appearing to wish his Country delivered from the impending Dangers, we find the Patriot D'Anvers in his last Journal, treating our just Apprehensions as chimerical, and sporting with the gathering of Clouds almost ready to burst upon our Liberties and Properties.

I won't suppose the Author of the *Craftsman* to be so shallow a Politician, or so near-sighted, as not to see the Designs against his Country, and be convinc'd of the Necessity of arming early in order to defeat such Designs; but it was not for his Purpose to have avow'd the Convictions of his own Heart.

Had Caleb own'd, that some late Alliances, and many other suspicious Steps by certain Powers on the Continent, seem'd to portend some big Mischiefs to his Country, he could not with any colourable Pretence inveigh against the necessary Precautions taken by his Prince, nor fling Dirt at those faithful Subjects that dutifully join in strengthening his Royal Bands.

The Incendiary would be inconsistent with himself, did he own Dangers which he had labour'd for many Years to bring upon his Country, or did he wish his Prince Success, whom he had industriously endeavour'd to distress ever since his Accession to the Crown. No; Caleb is too much *L'homme du Cabinet* to step out of his Road, or appear affected with the gloomy Prospect of the Designs of foreign hostile Intenders.

After treating our just Apprehensions of Dangers from abroad with the utmost Ridicule, he tells us, That in the Year 1707, when there was an actual and considerable Embarkation at Dunkirk, in favour

of the Pretender, our Fleet was not augmented to above Thirty Sail, nor our Land-Forces to above 7 or 8000 Men, besides about as many more, that were ready to embark at Ostend in Case of Necessity. And from these tallacious Premises, he would draw Consequences in disfavour of our present Precautions, in order to asperse his Majesty and his Ministers, and to exasperate the Subject.

But supposing our Armament both by Land and Sea in 1707 did not exceed Mr. D'Anvers's Account of it, I don't think but every unbiass'd Man, who looks into the present State of Affairs at Home and Abroad, will imagine it to equal, at least, that which we now see order'd by Authority.

In 1707 most of the Powers of Europe were confederated and in actual War against France, which was at that Time reduced to so great Extremity by the Success of their United Force, that she had scarce any other Game left but drawing off our Attention and Troops from Flanders; where she most sensibly felt the Effects of our Power.

This was the genuine and only View of France in that Undertaking. Our Ministers at that Time were sensible of her Drift, and treated her Menaces in the Manner they deserved. They knew her Design was to defeat the Schemes of the Allies, or at least to delay the Operations of the ensuing Campaign; but yet like faithful, prudent Ministers they took such Precautions, as would render the Designs of France abortive, even were they as really intended against these Kingdoms directly, as they had Reasons for believing that they were not.

To this End a Fleet, far superior to the Enemy's, was fitted out with the greatest Expedition that was ever known in that Season of the Year; The Disaffected were sought and secured; the Troops in the Kingdom were properly station'd; and such a Number of Men were order'd to the *Flemish Coast*, which upon Occasion might be follow'd by a greater, as might in Eight and forty Hours land any where, and be an Over-match for the Invaders.

Here was no Necessity for raising fresh Troops on this Emergency; for as we were Masters of the Sea, and might have any Number the Queen pleas'd from Flanders, it would be ridiculous to trust to new-raisd Men, when there was a large Body of victorious Veterans, which the might have commanded to any Part of the Kingdom she should think proper. The Management of the Fleet was equally prudent. There were Ships enow fitted out to be an Overmatch for the Enemy's Fleet from Dunkirk, and we were sensible they had no other in any Condition to annoy us from any other Quarter.

But will any Man who casts his Eye ever so superficially over the Continent, say, that things are now in the like Situation, or that our present Preparations should not exceed those in 1707? At that Time we had most of the Powers of Europe obliged to us by defensive as well as offensive Alliances; we had an Army of 20000 Natives and above 30000 Foreigners in our Pay within Call; we could have no Dread of the Power of Spain, in the Bowels of which we had two different Corps of Troops; and Charles XII's Enmity to Peter I. and Augustus I. left us no Room to apprehend any Danger from the North.

Without pretending to fathom the Secrets of the Cabinet, or travel after very distant and remote Dangers, won't it be admitted, that we have Reason to guard against so jealous and revengeful a People as the Spaniards, with whom it may be said we are in actual War. Should we in the Course of this Contest with Spain humble or distress her, either in Europe or America, 'tis to be hoped we shall, in order to future Security, would it not be natural to suppose, that a certain formidable Power, attached to her by Interest as well as Blood, will arm in her Defence with all her Force? Has not this powerful, natural Ally of Spain lately entered into certain Treaties, which it would be imprudent not to suspect and guard against? And should an open Rupture with this intriguing formidable Power, become the Consequence of our just War upon Spain, may it not be naturally supposed, that Attempts from more Quarters than one will be made to disturb the Repose of these Nations?

In such Case I would ask Caleb, If he thinks our Fleets, however numerous, a sufficient Security? Our Ships of War, 'tis true, are our natural Bulwarks;

but it may so happen, from contrary Winds and the Inclemency of Seasons, that they may become entirely useless. We have a very large Extent of Coast to guard, which is so situated, that no Station our Fleets can be in, will be always proper to protect all the Parts of these Kingdoms from an interior maritime Power.

This then being the Case with regard to Security from our naval Power, I would ask the modest Caleb again, if he does not think a Land Force of absolute Necessity; and whether a less than that now on foot would answer the Purpose of Security, in case such Attempts as have been mentioned should be made upon one or more Parts of these Kingdoms?

But as in War an Eye should be had to offending as well as defending against an Enemy, may it not be sometimes expedient to make Descents upon the Spanish or other Coasts? May it not be necessary to support Malecontents in Spain, America, or elsewhere, in order to cut our Work for the Enemy, and keep the War from our own Doors? If any thing of this kind should be thought necessary, would not Land Forces be of absolute Necessity? Again, if the States General should be attack'd in Consequence of their Friendship and Succour to us in the Course of this War, should not we be in a Condition to support them with a Body of Troops?

But says the painted Daw, "We have 1,250,000 Men in Great Britain capable of bearing Arms, and why might not they be rely'd upon to secure us against all Invasion?" In answer to this shrewd Querrist, I would ask him, Where were his Millions when this Kingdom was severally invaded by the Saxons, the Danes, and Normans; and before them, by Julius Caesar? What Stand did his favourite Militia make against *Marston* and three or four hundred Highlanders in 1715? What Stand do above 100000 able-bodied *Corpses* make against a Handful of French? Or, what Prowess did Peter I's Millions of Russians shew against a Handful of Swedes, before they taught him and his Subjects the Art of War by a continued Waste of their Country?

So true it is, that what is every body's Business is no body's Business, that a Militia never was nor never can be depended upon on great and sudden Emergencies. But as so much has been already said on the Subject of Militias, to prove the Usefulness of that Sort of Army but when mixed with regular Forces, I shall conclude this Paper with wishing that this unseasonable Advocate for Militias, this *Trojan in Greek Armour* may meet with that Scorn and Contempt from all Well wishers to these Nations which his false Zeal and Hypocrisy deserve.

October 2. 1739.

Y. Z.

## HOME PORTS.

*Leith, Sept. 25* Arrived the Providence, Colin Campbell, from London, and a Dogger from Hamburg.

*Newcastle, Sept. 29.* Since our last arrived the Robert and Mary, Robert Clark, from Danrwick; and the Speedwell, Samuel Finkle, from Bergen.

*Lancaster, Sept. 29.* Arrived the Ann, Thornton, from Barbadoes.

*Marazion, Sept. 29.* Came in the Severinus, Folk, from Norway; the Endeavour, King, and the Diligence, Bowman, from Southampton; and the Hope, Hatherly, from Milford for Topham.

*Falmouth, Sept. 29.* Arrived the Patience, Bodine, from South Carolina; the Pargarden, Nur, from Cowes for the Canaries. Remain in Port the Expedition Packet for Lisbon, and the Two Grayne Packet-boats.

*Pelee, Octob. 1.* Arrived the John and Ann, Rose, from London.

*Cowes, Octob. 1.* Arrived the St. Francis, Fenael, from the Havannah for Orders.

*Southampton, Octob. 2.* Arrived the Hope, Perchard, of and from Jersey; the Jane, Pliton, of and from Guernsey; and the John, Filicul, from London for Guernsey. Wind E.

*Portsmouth, Octob. 2.* Arrived since my last the Elizabeth, Taylor, from St. Christopher's; the Bladen, Pison, from Antigua; and the Gooch, Friend, from Virginia. The Rappahanock, Wilcox, from Virginia.



Virginia, was seen well off of the Start on Thursday last.

**Deal, Oct. 2.** Wind E. Remain his Majesty's Ships Argyle and Alderney; with the Grove, Pearson, the Woodleigh, Westlake, and the Pompey, Gollop, Tenders. This Morning came to the Downs, from the Back of the Sand, two Swedish Ships from Gottenburgh for London. Just coming into the Downs, the Augustus Caesar, Hampton, from Petersburg for Leghorn.

**Gravesend, Oct. 2.** Paid by the Mary, Coats, from Hudson's Bay; and the London Hope, Parramore, from Gottenburgh.

## L O N D O N

We hear from Vienna, that on the 13th and 14th ult. O.S. Orders from the Emperor were dispatch'd to Field Marshal Count Wallis, and to the General of the Artillery Count Napeig, by which the first was charged forthwith to give up the Command of the Army to Field-Marshal General Baron Scher, and to repair to Ziger, there to remain under Arrest till his Imperial Majesty's further Pleasure should be known; and the other was bid repair immediately to Ofisch near Raab, there to be confin'd till further Orders.

Thomas Coster, Esq; one of the Representatives for Bristol, is said to be so dangerously ill that his Life is despaired of.

They write from Newcastle, that last Week the Rev. Mr. Robert Swinburn, Fellow of University College in Oxford was unanimously chosen Morning Lecturer of All Saints Church in that Town, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Farrington, deceased.

Last Thursday Evening dy'd Mr. Knight of Silson near Towcester in Northamptonshire, in a raving mad Condition, occasion'd by the Lick of a young Dog which he kept in his House to divert the Child. One Morning as he lay in Bed with his Wife and Child, the Dog came to them, and licking them as usual, he perceived that the Dog thrust his Tongue up one of his Nostrils, which caus'd a great Pain, and suspecting the Dog therefore to be mad, he, with his Wife and Child went to the Salt-water; but it had no Effect upon him, for he dy'd three Days after in a deplorable Manner, complaining all the while of a Pain in his Nose.

Thursday last the Blandford and Salisbury Stage-Coaches coming from Stockbridge, were robb'd by two Highwaymen about 5 o'Clock in the Evening: At first only one of 'em made his Appearance, when a Gentleman in the Coach stepping out with a Brace of Pistols, and making some Resistance, the Highwayman rode off, but soon return'd with his Accomplice, who being arm'd with a Fuzee-Gun, they oblig'd the Gentleman to lay down his Pistols, and deliver his Money, and having rifled the rest of the Passengers, they gave the Coachman and Postillion Money, and then order'd them to drive on, without admitting the Gentleman who had given them Trouble to get into the Coach again. They had just before robb'd a Gentleman of 5 Guineas.

Soon after this 5 Dorsetshire Farmers coming from Weyhill, were robb'd of about 7 l. within a Mile of Newton-Tony, by 2 Highwaymen well mounted, supposed to be the same as above-mention'd. They have infested the Road between Salisbury and Weyhill for above a Week past, and have robb'd Abundance of People.

Mr. William Stone, Alderman, is chose Mayor of Salisbury for the Year ensuing.

The Smugglers in Norwich Castle attempted lately to break Prison, but by the Vigilance and Courage of the Jailor they were prevented.

We hear that the Lord Viscount Molesworth will be appointed Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, in the room of the Marquis de Montandre, deceased; and that his Lordship is to inspect the State of the Fortifications of that Kingdom.

'Tis said, that the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Treasurer of Christ-Church in Dublin, is made Dean of Down (which is worth 2300 l. a Year) in the room of Dean Daniel, deceased.

Last Saturday Abraham Larwood, Esq; Citizen and Waxed-Weaver of Norwich, and Henry Parteson, Esq; Citizen and Ironmonger, were sworn Sheriffs of that City for the Year ensuing.

Last Week dy'd there the Rev. Mr. John Reddington, A. M. Rector of Heathell and Rackheath in Norfolk, and many Years Master of the Free-School in Norwich: The former of which Livings is in the Gift of Miles Branthwayne Esq; and the latter in that of the Hon. Sir John Pettus, Bart.

Yesterday began the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, when Sir John Gonson, Chairman of the said Sessions,

made a most excellent and learned Speech to the Grand Jury, for which he received the Thanks of the Court.

At the same time his Grace the Duke of Montague took the Oaths to qualify himself as a Lieutenant-General: As did also divers other Persons, to qualify themselves for their respective Employments in the Army.

Yesterday Orders were issued from the War-Office for augmenting the Regiments in Minorca and Gibraltar, from 50 Private Men to 70 in each Company; and the same Augmentation is to be made throughout the Marching Regiments in Great Britain.

To-morrow will be held a Board of Admiralty, when several Ships of War will be put into Commission.

Yesterday a Commission pass'd the Great Seal empowering the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to appoint Vice-Admirals, and Judges of the Courts of Admiralty, in all his Majesty's Dominions abroad where they shall judge necessary.

'Tis now said, that his Grace the Duke of Bolton will be appointed Constable of the Tower of London.

John Oliver, Esq; is appointed Comptroller of the Customs in New England.

Robert Hammond, Esq; is appointed a Waiter in the Port of London.

Julius Caesar, Esq; is appointed Searcher of the Customs in the Port of Lynn Regis.

Samuel Jones, Esq; is appointed Searcher of the Customs in the Port of Bristol.

Yesterday Morning died at his Lodgings at Chelsea, to which Place he went for the Benefit of the Air, Mr. Thomas Price, an eminent Painter, but having acquired a plentiful Fortune, had retired from Business for some Years; we hear he has left 2000 l. to charitable Uses.

We hear, that the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington will be appointed General of the Six Regiments of Marines that are order'd to be rais'd.

Great Numbers of People resort daily to Stationers Hall to see the Tickers roll'd up and seal'd; the Foreigners seem to be well pleas'd at the Regularity and the Expedition with which the Whole is conducted.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	01 00	01 39

Bank Stock 139 1-half. India 155 1-half. South Sea 94 Old Annuity, 109 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 107 1-4th. Three per Cent. 98 to 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half to 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 3-8ths. Africa 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. Premium. South Sea ditto 1 l. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem. Salt Sticks 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 8 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Order 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 114. Equivalents 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 7 s. 6 d. to 8 s.

Lottery Office, Octob. 1. 1739.

**THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, Intituled, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Commissioners for building a Bridge, &c. do hereby give Notice, that the Third Payment of Two Pounds on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England, on or before the 12th of this Instant October (the Cashiers being ready to receive the same).**

**This Day is Published,**

*The Second Edition, of*

**A Complete Treatise of Practical NAVIGATION** demonstrated from its first Principles; together with all the necessary Tables. To which are added, the useful Theorems of Mensuration, Surveying, and Gauging; with their Application to Practice.

By ARCHIBALD PATOUN, F. R. S.

Printed for J. Brotherton, J. Hazard, W. Meadows, T. Cox, T. Astley, S. Austen, L. Gilliver, R. Ware, A. Millar, C. Corbett, and R. Willock.

Where may be had, the Eighth Edition corrected, of

Ogilby's and Morgan's Pocket-Book of the Roads, with their computed and measured Distances, and the Distinction of Market and Post-Towns. To which are added several Roads, and above 500 Market-Towns, a Table for finding any Road, City, or Market-Town, and its Distance from London, a Sheet Map of England fitted to bind with the Book; and an exact Account of all the Fairs both Fixed and Moveable, in Alphabetical Order, showing the Days on which they are held.

**Speedily will be Published,**

*(Being in the Press, and almost quite finish'd)*

**NEUROPATHIA, five de Morbis Hypochondriacis & Hystericiis Libri tres: Pueri Mone, conscripta ejusdem Argumenti.**

*Autore MILCOLENO FLAMINO, M. D.*

Eboraci excudebant Cæsar Ward & Richardus Chandler, Sen. pibus Autoris.

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*New Editions of the Six following Treatises, on Husbandry, Gardening, Housewifery, &c.*

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and FARMER's Monthly Director; containing necessary Instructions for the Management and Improvement of a Farm in every Month of the Year; wherein is contained for sowing, planting, cutting Wood, &c. breeding Horses, Fish, Cattle, &c. By R. Bradley, F. R. S. The Sixth Edition. Price 2 s. 6 d.

2. The Country Housewife and Lady's Monthly Director in the Management of a House, and the Delights and Economy of a Farm. Containing Instructions for managing the house and Malt Liquors in the Cellar, and making of all sorts of Butter and Cheese in the worst of Soils; the making of Brawn; the ordering Fish, Fowl, &c. &c. and all other useful Branches belonging to a Country Seat, in the most elegant Manner for the Table. Practical Observations concerning Distilling, with the best Method of making Ketchup, and many other durable Sauces. The Whole distributed in their proper Months from the Beginning to the End of the Year, with particular Remarks relating to Drying of Kinds of Saffron. By R. Bradley, F. R. S. The Sixth Edition. Price 2 s. 6 d.

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**To Persons of either Sex**

**Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, or other NERVOUS DECAYS.**

**NEVER were NERVOUS DISTURBS**

PALSY, and PARALYTICK Disorders so frequent of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: The occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a *Soporeux Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and all ages with surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Afflictions, might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and conforming to the Stomach and bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients free from all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Relaxation of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or spasm-like Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Working, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expels Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, augments the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their prime Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all a our then.

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